THE TAXABLE PRINCE PRINCE THE PRINCE NOT A PRINCE NAMED IN THE

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Of the numerous works which have been de voted to the history of the war of the Rebellion, few can beast of such strong claims on the attention of ntelligent readers as the present able and instructive volumes. The author, who is well known as an adopted citizen of this country, is a man of wide and varied experience in both hemispheres, with equal brilliancy and versatility of intellect, combining ample literary accomplishments and practice with an hereditary turn for military affairs, and imbued with an ardent sentiment of devotion to the political ideas which are at the basis of American institutions. Under a profound impulse of patriotic fervor, he joined the National army at the commencement of the war, and served in posts of eminent honor and distinction until its close. He was not only an observer of the scenes which he describes, but in many of them a conspicuous and efficient actor. His skill as a writer is tempered by his experience as a soldier in the composition of his work. His personal share in its events imparts a peculiar expression of reality to his narrative, giving it a life-like glow and animation beyond all the resources of rhetorical or dramatic art. Nor is his work a mere recital of incidents; it often assumes the form of earnest critical disquisition ; it judges, as well as relates; submitting persons and characters to a stringent analysis; detecting indifference and treachery beneath their specious disguises: exposing military blunders and incapacity without regard to popular prestige; while it does cordial and liberal justice to the wisdom and heroism which seenred the victory of the American cause. In point of style, the volumes exhibit the characteristic vivacity, gayety of humor, and pointed terseness of expression for which the author had previously been distinguished as a popular journalist. At the came time they possess a breadth of view, a scope of wise and profound reflection, and a sound political instinct, which would have seemed out of place in the glittering productions of his earlier years.

The first volume of the work opens with a rapid sur-

vey of the causes of the war. These are shown to be the insintenance and perpetuation of slavery. In whatever point of view, he argues, we study the development of facts we always find this question at the bottom. Everything else is of subordinate import. The whole political history of the United States pivots on the struggle between freedom and slavery, in which the statesmen'of the country exhausted their strength in vain during half a century. Their error, says M. de Trobriand, was believing in the efficacy of compromises,-a poor expedient to reconcile irreconcilable differences,-puerile efforts which in the presence of results seem like the attempts of children to shut out the tide with dikes of sand. The growing prosperity of the Northern States from the first excited the scalousy of the planters of the South. The cause was simply the relative merit of free labor and slave labor. But this the slaveholders would not perceive. and their grievances came to a climax in the tariff of 1838. "Whenever a law," shrewdly remarks M. de Trobriand, "conflicts with any prejudices or interests, the most plausible pretext for attacking it is to represent it as unconstitutional." This was the policy of South Carolina which led to the doctrine of secession. The course of events is portrayed by the writer in a brief but masterly review, till the first act of the tragedy was opened with the execution of John Brown, " who met his death with a screne eye and smiling face. This was in 1859. In 1865," says M. de Trobriand, "when the place was shown to me where the defeated scutinel of abolition was hanged, there was no longer a slave on the American continent." A little anecdote shows the prevailing disposition of the two parties at this period. " 'If the Republican candidate succeeds,' said one of the leading slaveholders to me, 'we shall withdraw frem the Union, and establish a Southern confederacy with a government of our own pattern. We shall place a corden of troops on the frontier, and every one of your infernal abolitionists who shall place his foot on our soil will be hanged. Then there will be peace between us.' 'Then,' replied I, 'there will be war.' 'War!' said he, 'you don't know that race of traders. They care for nothing but to make money, and to humbug the people at whose expense they get rich. War would touch them on the point which they hold most dear, their purse. They will never fight.' I tried in vain to ahow him his error in this respect. 'You were born a Frenchman,' he replied, ' and the French fight for less than that; but you can never comprehead the nature of these people; the Yankee will let us go and won't fight. Precisely the reverse of this was maintained by the Northerners to whom I predicted civil war as the inevitable consequence of the slavery question. 'Civil war! Impossible,' said they. The fire-eaters make a great bluster, but do not come to blows. For years, they have been crying out secession, but when it comes in earnest to breaking the Union-that is another matter, they will not venture upon it." The author gives a piquant sketch of Mr. Seward's illusions to the same effect. His speech in the Senate, in which, he contended that the cry of secession was a mere scarcerow to act upon the elections, and would not produce any material result, was a fine specimen of optimism, and if we can believe that he was sincere in what he said, does more credit to his imagination than his sagacity.

The position of President Buchanan, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, is the subject of a pitiless criticism by the author. "To the direct and multiplied attacks upon the Federal Government" (which immediately ensued) "Mr. Buchanan opposed nothing but the inertia of a senile imbecility, or the hypocrisy of a latent treason. At the opening of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, which took place on the 3d of December, his Presidential message, without boldness, without inspiration, did not rise above the narrow and petty details of a technical discussion. Mr. Buchanan once said of Mr. Webster: 'He is a remarkable statesman, but no politician.' To which Mr. Webster responded: 'Mr. Buchanan is a great politician, but he will never be a statesman.' The last acts of his political career show that he even fell below this estimate. A remark of Mr. Seward perfectly characterizes the paltry document addressed to Congress. 'The President,' said he, 'has proved two things; first, that no State has a right to withdraw from the Union, unless it wishes to do so; and second, that it is the duty of the President to enforce the laws, unless somebody is opposed to it." "To conjure away the evil, Mr. Buchanan could imagine nothing better than to appoint a day for public prayer. Not knowing to which saint he should address himself, he issued a proclamation in the style of a command, to invoke the intervention of Providence, at the special date of Jan. 4. 1961. The inspiration was not regarded as that of the Holy Ghost by a people whose practical maxim in minity, their interest, their ambition—each of them to a personal selfishness. But the Government and you.' Nor does it appear that the 'Brothers, pray' of the Reverend James Buchanan had any more effect with the Divine Providence, in whose hands of life and death. The only chance of safety was secession was the means of accomplishing the final abolition of slavery."

In the opinion of M. de Trobriand, the civil war was an invincible political necessity, by which questions must be settled that could not be decided in legislative debate. The plea of abstract right could not be made available without the intervention of lorce. Each party appealed to the Constitution, as all religious sects appeal to the Bible. But the arguments on each side were fruitless. In this chaos of fournalist was somewhat behind the scenes, draws | a long and bloody war, the principle at least would rethe following conclusions: "In spite of the growing preponderance of the North, the South by its concert of action, and the superiority of its public men, had hitherto governed the Union. From the moment that it was deprived of its supremacy, it fell into a made except by force subject to armed suppression. relative inferiority for which there was no help. Unfortunately for the South, the disproportion created By its comparatively stagment state in view of the gigantic progress of the North, was connected with rauses which, beside the development of material interests of sharey, and terests, had created a gulf between the two sections with the exclusion of New-England. In connection which nothing could bridge over. I mean slavery.

| DR. LARMONT, No. 173 Broadway.—Treatment of Local Commitment of the university supplied with a stream of the connection with the exclusion of New-England. In connection with this subject he gives a spicy estimate of Gen.

| DR. LARMONT, No. 173 Broadway.—Treatment of Local Commitment of the university supplied with a stream Bollen, which the university supplied with a stream Bollen, and year stream Bollen, and year stream Bollen, which the university supplied with a stream Bollen, and year stream Bollen, and year

liberty which had worked wonders in the North could no longer keep terms with the old superstition that in its progressive march closed the access to those rich countries, of that fine climate, which had been set apart to the compulsory labor of the blacks. In the Fred States the hatred of Slavery had advanced in equal pace with the developments of civilization. Hence the struggle of more than forty years which had virtually cut the Union in twain, and which could not but terminate in war,-that decisive and irrefutable argument. Under such circumstances discussion could be of no practical avail. The Southerners engaged in it merely to gain time, and to secure the best possible chances in the trial of battle. But this time which they turned to such excellent account, was squandered away by the North in puerile attempts at conciliation." The only member of this government of cunuchs who showed any sign of virility was General Dix, who gave the memorable order: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The general-in-chief, Winfield Scott, was no longer equal to the occasion. His glorious reputation belonged to the past. Both morally and physically weakened by age, the former candidate for the Presidency saw but one result to the conflict, if carried into effect-the dislocation of the Union into four confederacies,-and the conqueror of Mexico had no longer the capacity to organize or conduct an army.

The condition of the country upon the retirement of Mr. Buchanan from office is vividly depicted by the author. The capital was menaced by armed troops, and with its population impregnated with the Southern spirit, invited the attempt to some bold coup de main. The President, in escaping from public contempt to the obscurity of private life, left to his successor a dismembered Union, a rebel confederacy of six States, to which a seventh (Texas) was to be against the Federal authority, and already virtually this formidable array not an army; 653 men, including officers, in the capital; the arsenals empty; the forts without garrison, and without armament; a navy widely scattered over the ocean, and scarcely sufficient for the protection of commerce in time of peace; a treasury almost drained of the last dollar; in short, the North still inactive, torn by internal dissensions, betrayed by personal interests, secretly delivering to the South the products of private manufactories of arms. Such was the situation of affairs. Many deemed it desperate. But they were not as yet aware of the immense resources which are to be found by a free people in the impulses of its patriotism, and the prodigies which it can accomplish to save at once its existence and its institutions. This sublime spectacle, America was to give to the world. She waited only for the signal from the cannons of Fort Sumter, and she had not long to wait.

M. de Trobriand offers some intelligent comments on the defeat at Bull Run. This disaster was in the natural course of things, and it had only the effect of giving more formidable proportions to the struggle. The attack was badly executed, for it was impossible with such an army to act with unity, or perform precise evolutions. The regiments of which it was composed had as yet nothing of the soldier but arms and uniforms. Brave as they were, the men were not yet accustomed to discipline, nor to elementary maneuvers. The officers were almost all incompetent. Some regiments fought well, others fought but little, and still others not at all. The confederates had every advantage. Strongly placed in a favorable position, protected by complete lines of entrenchments, they had only to defend themselves with vigor, and this they did. Beside this, they had the good fortune to be reënforced by the army corps of General Johnson, whom the deplorable inactivity of General Patterson permitted to arrive without check from Winchester. With troops thus destitute of discipline and experience, it is no wonder that the defeat became a complete rout. The soldiers threw away their arms as they fled, the teamsters left their wagons, and the gunners their guns. The horses served only to hasten the flight of those who could get hold of them, and the spectator who had come from Washington to witness the victory was but too happy to lose only his carriage in the defeat. The horde of men and beasts thus rushed helter-skelter from the field of battle, without stopping till they had placed the Potomac between them and the enemy, who did not pursue them. The confederates here lost their best chance. Had they followed up the

eir heels, probably without striking a blow. The day before the battle of Bull Run, M. de Trobriand was elected to the colonelcy of the Lafayette Guards, a well-known French regiment in this city, and he accepted the appointment on condition that he should lead the regiment, and that they should follow him, to the war. In about a week they went into encampment on Staten Island, and in less than a month, the regiment, numbering more than 400 men, was ready for the campaign. It was completely armed and equipped, and better skilled in the practice of arms than almost any other regiment in the whole volunteer service. The officers were all acquainted with military duty, which was rigidly enforced. Among them and among the sergeants were several old soldiers, who made excellent instructors for the recruits. Some of these had seen service in Algiers, others in the Crimea and in Italy, and were perfectly familiar with the duties of a campaign. Every man, moreover, had his heart in the work. The long Summer days were spent in drill, and a part of the night given to theoretical studies. It was natural that the French regiment should make a

good figure on arriving in Washington. The march through Baltimore to Washington, and the encampment of the regiment in the vicinity, are described by the author in a series of animated sketches, which command the interest of the reader by the picturesque beauty of their style, as well as by their vivid representations of the details of military life. Nor are the reflections in which M. de Trobriand often indulges without value in the retrospect of the eventful period which he has reproduced with such vitality in his charming and impressive pages. He found the general feeling in Washington unfavor able to the success of the war. "No one scarcely had at first foreseen its fermidable proportions. Hence, as the actual condition of affairs began to be known, most persons were terrified at the magnitude of the sacrifices, and the uncertainty of the results. As they calculated the amount of cifort, of expense, of self-devotion which it might cost to reëstablish the Federal Union, the more timid among them asked if it would not be the wiser course to accept of the facts, as they were, and to be content with a republic of twenty States, incomparably more powerful than the thirteen States, which originally formed the great American nation. Of this way of thinking were many of the Northern merchants who had been damaged in their relations with the South, and political adventurers who had been frustrated in their de votion to the cause of Slavery. Both classes would have blindly sacrificed their country to their pusillato a personal selfishness. But the Government and the people were agreed in judging more wisely of the state of things. They saw that the struggle was one found in maintaining the great principle of cohesion -the fundamental basis and guarantee of the Union of the States as a single people. To concede the right of secession was forever to loosen the bundle, and to deliver the country to an indefinite parcelling out, which could result only in the common rain, in the midst of interminable conflicts, of which the Spanish republics in the new world present the example and exhibit the consequences. But if the worst came to worst, and the Southern confederacy discussion, the author, who from his position as a should succeed in establishing its independence after main intact. Nothing but force could bring it harm, which is the case with all governmental principles in view of all revolutions. No new secession could cite

the precedent as a principle, and no attempt could be

The author refers to the futile plans for compro-

mise which were said to be under discussion in se-

cret council in Baltimore, in which certain Northern

and Southern Democrats aimed at the reconstruc-

We must always come back to that. The spirit of McClellan who was supposed to have had the infin ence of that extraordinary junto in his elevation to the chief command of the army. This presumption he thinks was countenanced by McClellan's political conduct under various circumstances, especially during the presidential campaign of 1864, when "he was the deplorable candidate of the deplorable party of peace and compromise." "However that may have been, during the Winter of 1861-62, Gen. McClellan was the man on whom was placed the dearest hopes of the war. His popularity, though founded on the anticipation of confidence rather than on any plausible grounds, none the less assured him the suprem power of the moment. By dint of the daily dithyrambics which the press chanted in his praise he had been made a kind of god and savier for the people, and an irresistible conqueror for the army. Thus far, however, he had done nothing to sustain the rank of idol but to submit to adoration. He lived in a sumptuous mansion in Washington where he held his court. There he received the homage which is always poured around the source of power, and accepted the importunities of officers who solicited of favor what was lacking in merit. To the rest of the army he never showed himself except at grand reviews. He never visited our encampment. He never, to my knowledge, attempted to gain an exact account of the state of discipline, the military knowledge, and the comfort of the troops whom he was to lead against the enemy. In this respect he was satisfied with the official report." M. de Trobriand takes frequert occasion to

speak of Gen. McClellan's military character, and as an officer under his command, and an eye-witness of his prowess, his remarks on this point are no less suggestive than piquant. The brilliant picture of the battle of Williamsburg is shaded by the somber figure of McClellan, who was nursing his doubts at a distance from the battle-field, and his added in a few days,-six other States in revolt pernicions influence on the success of our arms is strikingly set forth during the gloomy interval bebelonging to the confederacy of the South. Against fore the retreat of Malvern Hill. The crisis of that time furnishes occasion for an undiluted criticism on his imbecile career. "The disastrous result of the Seven Days was the logical completion of that sad campaign which will forever bear testimony against the military incapacity, the political blindness, and the delinquencies of every kind of Gen. McClellan. In this series of reverse nothing can be ascribed to chance, nothing to any of the accidental circumstances which can derange the most skilfully combined calculations-nothing to any of those disproportions of force which necessarily crush resistance. It is the general-in-chief alone who is responsible, and always will be responsible for the reverses which were his work. We ought then to have conquered. Every general of ordinary capacity in the command of an army would have led us to Richmond, and the anniversary of our national independence would have been celebrated in the con quered rebel capital. We only needed for this to us the advantages we had for acting with promptness and vigor; to resolutely attack the enemy, and over whelm him under our numerical force; to pursue him with the sword in his vitals; and we should not then have had to creep on our bellies to dislodge his government which had already begun to pack up its baggage merely on the news of our victory at Williamsburg. But McClellan had neither promptness nor vigor. In his timerous brain se hannted by phantoms, our advantages were trans formed into adverse chances. His troubled look never saw the enemy but with fantastic exaggerations, nor his own army but in extravagantly diminished proportions. So far from attacking, he knew not even how to defend himself." We can follow no further this searching examination of the conduct of McClel-lan, which is fortified by singular minuteness and exactness of detail, never dealing in vague generalities, or impassioned appeals, but backing up every statement with a conclusive array of facts, and leaving the reader in a state of vibration between contempt for the general-in-chief, and admiration for the army, "which, in spite of everything, wrought out its own salvation by itself, struggling with equal constancy both against men and against things, and not permitting itself to be destroyed either by Robert E. Lee or George B. McClellan."

The personal career of the author, which is no less honorable to his gallantry than his patriotism, is related with equal frankness and simplicity. He makes no attempt to extol the merits of his own services nor to depreciate the well deserved renown of his comrades; he writes in a fair and impartial spirit, fagitives, they would have entered Washington on apparently free from prejudice, although his narrative derives a fresh and brilliant coloring from the profound earnestness of his convictions. The description of the battle of Williamsburg, in which his regiment was first brought under fire, and his own military talents signally tested, is a masterly piece of composition, and cannot be followed even by the most cold-blooded reader without a thrill of excitement. M. de Trobriand's services in his successive campaigns were fully appreciated by the Goverument, which showed its sense of his ability and devotedness by appointments to various posts of honor and responsibility, and promotion to the highest rank in the army of volunteers. He has established a new claim to the gratitude and admiration of the country by the present work, which combines the loftiest sentiments of American patriotism, with the keenness, subtlety, and vivacity of French literary art, and which, it is to be hoped, will be speedily given to the public at large in an adequate English translation.

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PEMOVAL.—We beg to inform our friends
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OF EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., N. Y. (lately accupied by the N. Y.
Steam Engine Works, to which we will EEMOVE on the lat of May,
where, with superior facilities for the maintenance of Steam-Pampa,
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In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. WALLACK begs to amounce that a
ROSEDALE MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY, April I, for which
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.
Doors open 124. Performance commences at 1 o'clock.

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CHANGRAUS LAST WEEK,
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CHANGRAUS LAST WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
CHANGRAU AS LORD DUNDERARY and SAM.
THE WIDOWS VICTUM.
CHANGRAU AS JEREMIAH CLIP,
WITH HIS WONDERFUL INITATIONS,
FRIBAT—CHANGRAUS LAST MATINEE.
ON EASTER MONDAY THE GREAT COMEDIANS,
ME, AND MIRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will insugurate a

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IRISH AND YANKEE SPECIALTIES,
peculiar and originated in this country
ONLY BY THESE ARTISTS.
But Office open for the Williams night on
MONDAY, APRIL 6.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. The Management of the BROADWAY THEATER and sine an automatic an engagement with the WORLI-RENOW NED ARTISTS.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the original imper-contors of IRISH AND YANKER PECULIARITIES,

Commencing on
EASTER MONDAY, April 12.

Box Book for the Williams nights now open.

M.R. JEROME HOPKINS's
SITH AND LAST STEINWAY HALL CONCERT, for the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL SCHOOL FUND, THIS (Tuesday)
EVENING, existed by MISS GERTRIDE FRANKAE (Sopraso), M.E.
G. W. MORGAN, the great organist, and other eminent faient.
Tickets 50 cents and \$1. Sold at Schirmer's, No. 701 Brooklays.
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Crowded every night and mathins. Reserved soats all sold out days in advance. Through turned awar.

G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME.
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In one moment the stage is one succession of marriely doors turn into biank walls, bores into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, printings tate heads, and vice versa, while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty, to say nothing of other trifles, including a live double and a crining fluc.

from fice years old to twenty, to may noticing to the duckey and a criting fig.

Miles, RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, and LEAH.

LA PETTIF RAYPL, CARRIE A MOORE and J. ENGLER.

MATINEES 14 WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Admission. 75c: Family Circle, 56c; Ore-leasts and Balcopy Chairs

#1 5t. To Matinde, Balcony Chairs, #1; Children, 50c. STEINWAY HALL. FINAL PAREWELL READINGS.

FIVE IN NUMBER.

CHARLES DICKENS (bir the last time but four)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13, POCTOR MARIGOLD

and the first time in New-York) Mits. GAMP. On TUENDAY EVENING, April 14, (last time but three)

NICHOLAS NICKLERY
(at Mr. Squeen's School)
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INS. Ca THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, DAVID COPPERFIELD

MR. BOB SAWYERS PARTY (from Pickwick). On PRIDAY EVENING, April 17, POCTOR MARIGOLD

MRS. GAMP. On MONDAY EVENING, April 20, (last time) CHRISTMAS CAROL THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seats \$2 each; Second Balcony, \$1. May be obtained at teleway Hall, daily, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. MR. CHARLES DICKENS's FAREWELL to Mr. Dickens, the price of tickets for the SECOND BALCONY on these occasions will be \$1 each. Tickets will be ready at Steinway Hall on and after Wednesday next. BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS SHAKESPEARE,

MES. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. T. B. PUGH has the boner to announce that MRS. KEMBLE

FOUR READINGS
AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE, ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, CYMBELINE.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, KING LEAR. ON PRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, THE SECOND PART OF HENEY THE FOURTE.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19,

The Rvening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock p. m.; the Morning Readings at 3 o'clock p. m.

Admission to each Reading, \$1.

Posterred Seats, \$1.50.

Tickets for the curre series, with reserved seats, \$5.

The sale of tickets for the cutre series will begin at the BROOKLYN INSTITUTE on THURSDAY MORNING, April 9, at 9 o'clock. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAX, April 10, and the following days.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in noir of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the andience are respective requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings. DE GARMO'S HALL.

Corner Pourteenth at and Fifth-are. READINGS AND RECITATIONS MRS. FRANCES M. CARTER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock. TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

The first public appearance of Mrs. CARTER, so well known by those in private circles, who have had the privilege of hearing ber, as the most fascinaling reader to show they ever listened, will give our citizens an opportunity of partaking of a higher order of sutertainment than is often offered. offered.

Among the selections for Wednesday Evening are, that exquisite geme of Mrs. Browning's "THE MOTHER AND POET,"

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"THE BRIDES OF ENDERBY. HIGH TIPE" by Jean Ingelow, and OTHER CHOICE PIECES.

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Now on Free Exhibition in the puriors of the FIPTH-AVE. ART
GALLERY, corner of Fouriers that. Jerume Thompson's Charming
Picture of the Old Oaken Bucket, representing the early home of Samuel
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SPEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 10. THE HON, HORACE GREELEY READINGS AND MUNIC.

B o'clock; Admission 10 cents.

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7HR COLLECTION OF S. P. AVERY,
Now on exhibition, day and evenings at the Gallery, No. 62 Pifth-ave,
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April 9 and 10, GO HEAR ROBERT BEGGS, the Young Or-

LA BELLE HELENE," Potpourri, Knight, 75c.; Paris Galon, 30c.; Waltz, Strauss, 50c.; Lancers, 50c.; Belene Galon, 40c.; March, 30c.; Schottisch, 30c.; Redown, 30c.; Polka Francalse, 30c.; Jugement de Paris, 30c.; Mari Sage, 30c.; Au Cabaret, 30c., etc. DIPSON & Co., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

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To which has been sailed hearly 50 NEW PAINTINGS only to-day for
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Seats secured air days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 201, and Peters's, No. 200 Broadway. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst.—NEW PROGRAMME—DICKENS.

COURDERS 28 8 6 (666 pt.)

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On TURSDAY AND EVERY EVENING, at a p. m.,
MATINES, WEDDESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 p. m.,
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Attack on the 6th and 8th Mass.
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Ist N. T. Regt. to the Rescue.
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Pheritain's Ride.

Siege of Petersburg.
Edit and a Ferry.
Fire Forks.
Surrender of Lee.
President Lincoln in Richmond.
Returning Retiments.
PRACE. Jackson, Vickaburg, Battle in the Crater, Rioters, City Hall Park, Gettraburg, Chattanooga.
Admission, 50c.: Reserved Seats, \$1. Tirkets can be obtained at the following places: Fifth-ave. Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 791 Broadway, and at door, No. 954 Broadway.

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Fertures und Meetings.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a popular LEC-TURE at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1863. Tickets to be bad at Appleton's, No. 410 Broadway; B. D. Beanco, No. 13 Nasausal.; Foster & Palmer, Bible House, and Cross Broad, No. 15 Third-ate. NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated Meeting will be held at the Library on TURNDAY EVEN-ING, April 7, at 8 o'clock. Prof. HENRY B. SMITR, D. D., will read a paper on " Increase Mather and his Times."

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

Fine Arts.

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Just out of the National Academy of Design, where it was exhibited ea. Maretarn with the other American works of art. "TUNXIS RIVER, CONNECTION," has a word wide repeatation. It has never before been offered for asie, but will now be offered in the COLLECTION OF E. P. AVERY.

PRENCH PAINTINGS, by the most distinguished and popular artists of the day, already well known, having received the highest praise from the best critics during the time they have been on erhibition. The collection has been very much added to, and the whole will be SOLD AT AUCTION, at the Sommerville Art Gallery, No. 22 Pinhave, on the evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, April 9 and 10, by HERRY D. MINER, Auctioneen. The subjects are all of a character and by the artists must popular with our collectors—mainly by the most successful genre painters of the time, of calinets size and the highest finish, works, which life diamonds, have always a positive value at Paris, Loodos,

grace painters of the time, of enhants size and the highest finish, works which, like diamends, have always a positive value at Paris, Loodos, Berlin, Brassells, Autwerp, Vienna, St. Petershurg—all of the art mark of the world.

The frames are rich and elegant, of novel shapes, in nearly all cases new, and many made with special reference to the subjects. The NEW IMPORTATIONS number over fifty, some of which are among the used desirable things in the collection, including valuable specimes by Merke.

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A Portrait of himself, and one of the artist's works in the Paris Expe-

sition.

The charming murble statue of a "Girl Reading," by TANFANDINI, the colebrated Milaness scriptor, and which was so much scanned in the Italian Court of the recent Paris Exposition.

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WHAT THE "DAILY TIMES" says

Of the collection made during the "Paris Raposition" by S. P.

WERY

"Mr. Avery has just returned from Karope, whither he escorted the
pletures exhibited by America in the Exposition. He has not allowed
bis 179 to be in vain, but has collected many very interesting specimes of
bis 179 to be in vain, but has collected many very interesting specimes of
well-known masters, anostly of convenient sizes, and of a character to
said the American market."

Which are to be said at metion on THURSDAY and PRIDAY
NIGITYS, April 9 and 10, at the Sommerville Gallery, No. 32 Pink are
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